

Our Dumb Animals.

"WE SPEAK FOR THOSE WHO



CANNOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES."

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."— Cowper.

Vol. 12.

BOSTON, JULY, 1879.

No. 2.

The Lark.

Bird of the wilderness,
Blithesome and cumberless,
Sweet be thy matin o'er moorland and lea!
Emblem of happiness,
Blest is thy dwelling-place:
O to abide in the desert with thee!
Wild is thy lay, and loud,
Far in the downy cloud;
Love gives it energy—love gave it birth!
Where, on thy dewy wing—
Where art thou journeying?
Thy lay is in heaven—thy love is on earth.

O'er fell and fountain sheen,
O'er moor and mountain green,
O'er the red streamer that heralds the day;
Over the cloudlet dim,
Over the rainbow's rim,
Musical chernub, soar, singing, away!
Then, when the gloaming comes,
Low in the heather blooms,
Sweet will thy welcome and bed of love be!
Emblem of happiness,
Blest is thy dwelling-place—
O to abide in the desert with thee!

JAMES HOGG.

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

The Baltimore Oriole.

Bird of the gold and crimson vest,
Wearing the sunset on thy breast,
Swinging aloft in summer air,
Thy home, a hanging-garden fair,
Beautiful plumage for its flowers,
Thy song its fount mid leafy bowers,
Bringing near in the liquid note
Pouring forth from thy tiny throat,
Sound of breeze in the mountain shade,
Murmur of brook in mossy glade,
Tuneful echoes of woodland free;
Joy and gladness art thou to me!

Bird of the gorgeous sunset hue,
Is thy bright life as transient dew?
Shall all this joy go out with death,
Passing away with fleeting breath?
In worlds of matter, rank on rank,
If never aught becomes a blank,
In higher realms of love and thought
Shall spirit, e'en of bird, be naught?

From Nature's page I turn and look
Into the high and holy Book,
And learn the lesson sweet, "Whene'er
A sparrow falls, the Lord is there;"
And can this mean that, as a lamp,
Whose light is quenched by wind or damp,
The fire of life is changed to dust?—
O bird! with thee I trust, I trust.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

S. A. JENCKES.

"Waterton's Wanderings in South America"

Has been republished by Macmillan & Co. in a handsome volume of 520 pages, edited by Rev. J. G. Wood. Whether considered as a biography of its author, or as contributions to natural history, the book has a rare value. Its author was an accurate observer, and of marked individuality. He visited Guiana, which was little known then, several times, and these "wanderings" tell us of the birds, animals, and trees he saw and studied. He deserves to be kindly remembered also for his thoughtfulness in behalf of his birds. An earlier edition was reviewed by Rev. Sidney Smith; which review may be found in the volume of his essays under the name of "Waterton." It should be found in all our public libraries.

THE CAMPANERO.

"This bird, called Dara by the Indians and Bell bird by the English, is about the size of a jay. His plumage is white as snow. On his forehead rises a spiral tube nearly three inches long. It is jet black, dotted all over with small, white feathers. It has a communication with the palate, and when filled with air, looks like a spire; when empty, it becomes pendulous. His note is loud and clear, like the sound of a bell, and may be heard at the distance of three miles. In the midst of these extensive wilds, generally on the dry top of an aged mora, almost out of gun reach, you will see the campanero. No sound or song from any of the winged inhabitants of the forest, not even the clearly pronounced "whip-poor-will" from the goatsucker, causes such astonishment as the toll of campanero. You hear a toll and then a pause for

a minute, then another toll and then a pause again, and then a toll and again a pause. Then he is silent for six or eight minutes, and then another toll, and so on. Acteon would stop in mid chase, Maria would defer her evening song, and Orpheus himself would drop his lute to listen to him, so sweet, so novel and romantic is the toll of the pretty, snow-white campanero."—*Waterton's Wanderings in South America*, p. 180.

TO TAXIDERMISTS.

"If, by my instructions, you should be enabled to procure specimens from foreign parts in better preservation than usual, so that the naturalist may have it in his power to give a more perfect description of them than has hitherto been the case, it will please me much. But should they unfortunately tend to cause a wanton expense of life; should they tempt you to shoot the pretty songsters warbling near your door, or destroy the mother as she is sitting on the nest to warm her little ones; or kill the father as he is bringing a mouthful of food for their support: oh, then! deep indeed will be the regret that I ever wrote them."—*Waterton's Wanderings*, p. 350.

Example of Animals.

"I delight in what you say of the example that animals give us—the worst is that most people only keep them, and seem fond of them, for the sake of having an object upon which to bring all whims and humors, and, what are supposed affections, to bear, without the inconvenient interference of conscience, or any reference to rule of right and wrong. I give Kingsley great credit for the idea of making a dog the first monitor as to the worth of moral actions who produced effect in softening a hardened heart. . . .

"I think that the animals, especially dogs, stand in awe of the moral energy of higher rank than their own, to which they show the most jealous and undoubting subservience, ready to return with boundless love and gratitude at the least indication of kindness, thereby shaming us with their example."—*Baroness Bunsen*, vol. 2, p. 211.

The Ant.

Solon's advice that the sluggard should "go to the ant" with the view of considering her ways

and of gaining wisdom as a result of the study, was in days of old thought to be approved by the observation that the ants husbanded their stores of food in the shape of the grains of corn they had gained from the autumnal store. There can be little doubt that some species of ants do store food; but their praiseworthy actions in this direction have been greatly exaggerated, and there appears, indeed, to be some danger of idle persons being prepared to retort to the wise man, that the ant is by no means the model creature he thought her to be. If, however, the supposed corn grains turn out to be the rising generation of ants in the chrysalis state, it may be said that what the ants may have lost in the way of fame in this direction had been amply compensated for by the discovery of more wonderful traits of character than Solomon could possibly have dreamt of. — *Leisure-time Studies*, by Andrew Wilson, p. 328.

Recollections of Agassiz.

It is well known that Agassiz held to the doctrine of the immortality of the souls of animals as well as to the immortality of the souls of men. In a conversation I had with him a number of years ago, he attempted to explain to me his conception of the employments of a naturalist in the next stage of existence, and of the unbounded wealth of material which his soul would possess in observing the souls of the objects of his pursuit. To the proposition that animals had no souls, he, of course, emphatically dissented whenever it was brought forward. On one occasion, when the subject was up for discussion, I told him that, in a recent visit to the country, I had obtained confirmation of his theory from an unexpected quarter, for I had overheard a farmer, who was goading a yoke of reluctant oxen to perform an impossible task, exhaust all the vocabulary of blasphemy on the poor beasts, singling out, not their bodies, but their souls, as the things he specially desired to consign to eternal perdition, and that he was as particular in selecting the inward, unseen, immaterial essence of the toiling creatures for profane condemnation as he would have been in swearing at an average Christian man. "Ah!" said Agassiz, with a laugh, "that reminds me how stupid most of the keepers of animals are, and how little the fellows know of the minds and feelings of the creatures they oppress." He then went on to indicate that his theory as to animals having souls was derived from his interior knowledge of their natures; and, indeed, his sympathies included all kinds of animals, as they included all kinds of men, and he was repaid in kind. There is not, I think, a single instance of his having been injured by any serpent or beast, however poisonous or ferocious, though much of his life was passed in the company of animals. It is asserted that they have no language, but he found no difficulty in conversing with them, and they seemed to understand him very well, adapted as his modes of communicating with them were to their different natures. There probably never was a naturalist who combined such a knowledge of their physical organization with such a penetrating glance into what he called their souls. He was, in the æsthetics of zoology, the dramatist of the animal kingdom, as Shakespeare was the dramatist of the human race. Whether he had to do with a jelly-fish, or a whale, or an elephant, he knew each of them as Shakespeare knew the varieties of human kind, from "the heart outward, and not from the flesh inward." It was curious to notice his behavior in presence of the domesticated animals. The ugliest, filthiest, stupidest, most unreasonable, most obstinate creature in the barn-yard is the pig, yet, with a stick in his hand, Agassiz would go up to the most unsociable, "cantankerous," misanthropic grunter, and, after a few soft words and a movement of the stick over the bristles of the creature in the right direction, the pig would lift its head erect, its small eyes would glisten with a vague intelligence, it would remain almost motionless in a kind of pleased surprise, and emit a sound indicative of as much content and comfort as are indicated by the purring of a cat. The

neigh of a horse to him was a more friendly neigh than any ever heard by a hostler or a jockey. He carried serpents in his hat and in his pockets with a grand unconcern, and dropped them sometimes even in his bed-room, so that his wife was frequently troubled by finding them coiled up in her boots. Whenever he entered a menagerie, he was eagerly welcomed by lions, tigers, wolves, hyenas, and other beasts of prey, which considered even their keepers as stupid louts, but recognized in him the one person that they could have a rational conversation with. "Beauty," says the poet, "is its own excuse for being." Agassiz went beyond this tolerant maxim to the extent of affirming that deformity has its own excuse for being. The fact that any animal existed was with him a justification of its existence; and, after conversing with it and penetrating to its interior nature, he treated it as Shakespeare treated Dogberry, or Ancient Pistol, or Mrs. Quickly, or any of the other queer blood-relations connected with him through a common descent from Adam. As there was no form of human existence which was too low to be beneath the humane sympathies of Shakespeare, so there was no kind of animal existence which was too low to engage the sympathies of Agassiz; and the most evil members of the animal kingdom had no malignant feeling toward him; indeed, they cheerfully consented to let him kill them, knowing that, by such a submission to his will, they were practically elected as representatives of their species in the grand legislative assembly of the Animal Kingdom, gathered in the great hall of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, under the literal "Speakership" of Agassiz; that is, under the man who was alone capable of being the interpreter of their language, so that its signs could be clearly understood by the human race, from which they were divided by peculiarities of organization and of soul. — *Harper's Magazine*, June, 1879.

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

Elastic Tug.

"It has been shown by Prof. Morey and others that a weighted carriage can be drawn more easily when the individual or animal furnishing the power is connected with the weight by an elastic strap, than when the connection is made by an inelastic material, since the intermittent movements of the animal are thus made to produce a steady, uniform traction on the carriage. It is said that a practical application of this principle has been made in Germany, consisting of an elastic connection between the collar and the traces."

In answer to our correspondent we republish, from OUR DUMB ANIMALS for March, 1877, an article on the same subject, and should be glad to hear from others who can give us more light:—

"THE PFERDESCHONER"

Is the name given by the Germans to the apparatus for diminishing the fatigue of horses in drawing burdens. The German horse would understand the word to mean "horse-sparer," and be thankful accordingly. Experiments by the German war department show that by its use there is a gain of from eighteen to forty per cent. in the working capacity of the animal, dependent for its exact value, of course, upon the peculiar circumstances of each trial.

The apparatus used by the German government in these experiments may be briefly described as follows: A number of india-rubber rings, inclosed in a metallic cylinder of a foot in length, are separated by iron rings, or *rundles*. Through the centre of these passes a metallic rod, securely fastened at its lower extremity to the last rundle, its upper end passing freely through the cylinder-head, where it is attached to the tug, or trace-chain, of the horses. Of course, two of these cylinders are required for each animal, one for each end of the whiffletree.

The arrangement is, in fact, simply an *elastic tug*, kept within working limits. Traction on the tugs compresses the rubber rings, which not only

diminish all shocks and strains from any sudden movements of the animal, but, by their recoil, give out again, as required, the force thus stored up in them, thereby enabling the horse to come slowly up to his work, and to utilize, without injury to himself, his full strength, now so often wasted in sudden efforts to overcome the *inertia* of his load.

As we before said, here is a field open for our inventors. A simple strong and cheap apparatus of this kind ought to *pay*, and would certainly prove a blessing to our heavily burdened horses.

The same principle is involved in the duplex whiffletree, invented by E. C. Gordon of Salem, N. H., included in our Centennial Exhibit.

Practical Testimony about Training Horses.

From what little experience I have had in training and using horses I have come to the conclusion that they ought never to be whipped nor abused. I wish to be understood that I think the horse is the most knowing animal that our Creator has placed here for our especial benefit. I frequently see men *whipping their horses* because they will not draw. I said to the last man I came in contact with who was whipping his horse because he did not draw his load, "My friend, you have so heavy a load that it is utterly impossible for your horse to draw it."

Now it is very strange, that there are so many men who have not the judgment nor the sense to have the management of horses. I do not think such men ought to have horses to use at all. I will endeavor to tell you a little of *my experience in handling colts*. I have had eight or twelve of my own to break, and six more which I bought, and I can truly say that I never have had occasion to strike one of them a blow any harder than I could bear myself. I think this much better than applying the whip severely, as many do. If my horse does not feel disposed to come along I give him an apple, or a few oats, or corn, or potatoes. *I can halter-break a colt in one day, thoroughly.* Then apply the harness; keep the whip away; use kind language and be gentle and calm yourself, if you wish to have a good, gentle horse. Give a horse occasionally something which he likes. He will then think you are his friend, and you will have no more trouble with him. That is my experience.

J. T. SHERWIN.

MORRISTOWN, VT., Jan. 8, 1876.

Extracts from a Poem

BY MRS. C. E. WHITE, READ AT THE CARNIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

We work for those who can't complain,
Nor render ought to us again;
Who cannot plead their own just cause,
Nor claim protection from the laws.

The faithful dog, man's truest friend,
Whose warm devotion knows no end;
The horse, the ox, the ass, and all
God's creatures, we our clients call.

Defenceless, patient, mute they stand,
So made by the Almighty Hand;
They toil, they suffer, and they die,
Yield up their breath, yet make no cry.

For us they toil, for us they die,
For us is all their agony.
Then should we not use earnest stress,
Their pangs to soothe, their wrongs redress?

Give us your kindly help, we pray,
In bringing near that brighter day,
When these long-suffering, humble friends,
Shall have the aid the law extends.

So doing, you may hope to hear,
When at the judgment all's made clear,
"Of your abundance you have given,
Mercy is shown to you in Heaven."

Our Dumb Animals.

Doings of Kindred Societies.

[Translated for Our Dumb Animals.]

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE GREAT GERMAN ROYAL LEAGUE
FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

TENTH REPORT.

The progress which our cause has made since our last report, both at home and abroad, is again of a most gratifying character. In Denmark the Bremen system is already introduced into twenty village schools, outside of Copenhagen. In Sweden, also, the idea of introducing animal protection into the schools finds warm advocates. The "Thierfreund," published in Stockholm, says: "It is very desirable that the owners of cattle in the country should influence those in their employ in the matter of animal protection. Also, the heads of schools should influence their pupils, in order that they may acquire a milder and more reasonable behavior toward animals." In Norway, through one Herr Olsen of Bergen, everything has been done there, also, to advance the cause, and there is every prospect of his success. In England, there is a great order, "The Friends of Animals," in whose formation many distinguished persons co-operated. In Riga, the wife of the present Counsellor of State, V. Schilling, is going forward in like manner on this subject, though some things are altered to conform to Russian surroundings. Russia is especially active in the spreading of this system. From Dorpat in Livonia, one pledge was sent back to us with seventy-eight signatures on it. Professors, teachers, members of the veterinary profession, students, and forty scholars of from thirteen to seventeen years, and even younger in age, were pledged to our League. Further, they have written to me from Mittau, in Courland, that there, under the direction of the clergy and the teachers, in almost all the schools, associations of scholars of the kind mentioned above, have already been formed, and fifteen hundred scholars have signed their pledges. (The Mittau pledge contains the special promise about bird protection.) It has been determined there to have such appeals made in all the schools of the country and to make the advancement of our cause a part of the duty of all teachers of schools. Portugal sends us, with letters of acknowledgment and the promise of more to follow, for our Temple of Honor, the photographs of the Minister Ribeiro, of the Admiral of the Portuguese fleet, of a major of the army, and of the Vice-Consul of Siam. In Spain, the Minister Salazar, as well as the protector, has joined our League. Even in Siberia, the efforts to spread widely the Bremer system of animal protection are not wholly fruitless. The Herr Dr. Finsch, on a journey of inquiry, succeeded in breaking up the customary cruel method of harnessing the dogs, and in introducing here and there an altered practical harness. In Strasbourg, the general Secretary of the Land-holders' Association, Dr. H. Vogel, has been for a long time well known for his activity in the interest of our League. He has now formed the constitution of a similar society, at the head of which the burgomaster is enrolled. In Berlin, five branch offices have been established. Through the excellent President of the Animal Protection Society, Herr Callen of Hanover, animal protection is introduced with the approval of the commanders, into the artillery, cavalry, and infantry barracks. The printing on the subject has brought the troops to a knowledge of the movement, and has taught them a humane, and possibly a forbearing treatment of their horses. So, then, according to this showing, to the joy of every earnest protector of animals, the beginning of the improvement has been made, and we dare repeat with full conviction at the end of this, our tenth report, the earlier words, "we advance." Especially, concerning the progress in Bremen here, I can only say that the number of the pledged already amounts to one thousand.

Lastly, time is yet to communicate, that by one known for his interest in our cause, for a long time an especially active member of our League, Herr Hermann Wendt, No. 44 Bessel Street, a

branch office has been established where single pledges can be obtained.

BREMEN, April, 1879.

J. F. C. KÜHTMANN.

RHODE ISLAND.

Reports of the "Rhode Island Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and of the "Ladies' Auxiliary Society," of Rhode Island, for 1878-9, in a pamphlet of sixteen pages, have been received. A newspaper account of the report of the Rhode Island Society appeared in OUR DUMB ANIMALS for June. Dr. Fisher says:—

"We most heartily congratulate the friends of humanity in Massachusetts that they have at last secured a law 'to suppress pigeon-shooting and similar sports.' This they have accomplished in spite of the opposition of three Gun Clubs composed of their own citizens; while we have been defeated in our endeavors to obtain the same thing by the opposition of one Club, whose members, with few exceptions, belong to another State."

The officers of the Ladies' Society are:
President, Mrs. William A. Robinson.
Secretary, Mrs. B. B. Hammond.
Treasurer, Mrs. Jacob Dunnell.
And an Executive Committee of twenty-three. The Secretary says in her report:

"We rejoiced to see in the 'Journal' 'A Protest against Menageries,' and we gladly add ours as the season for their appearance approaches. Pitiably it is to see the noble beasts of the forest pent up in cages in which they can scarcely turn around; little interest can attach to them or instruction be gained under such conditions; it but gratifies a kind of curiosity not to be commended."

Thanks are given "to Mrs. Isabel Burton, wife of Captain Burton, the explorer, for her valuable pamphlet, 'Prevention of Cruelty and Anti-Vivisection.' In it she tells of efforts in Arabia, India and Egypt, to awaken an interest in the poor dumb creatures so shamefully abused, especially the horse, donkey and dog. One shrinks from reading the account, and were I to transcribe it here my report would scarcely be received. All she says of Bombay applies to all Western and Southern India, and Cairo means all Egypt. The cruelty is simply frightful, and this noble lady did not rest until she had gained the patronage of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, and established a society to prevent cruelty to animals, from which she expects great results, as was the case, after one year's work at Trieste, where a marked improvement in the ill-used horses and donkeys was to be seen, and she beseeches the English travellers to use only those animals which are in good condition."

"One generous lady of this city, who has travelled over the world, sets us a good example: She says she joins these societies for the protection of animals in whatever country she finds them, and was most happy to become a large subscriber to ours."

"We were very happy to be able to accept the invitation of the Massachusetts Society to be present at its eleventh annual meeting, which was held in Boston, at Tremont Temple, on Tuesday, 25th of March. It was a grand and enthusiastic meeting. The stirring words of its eloquent speakers gave us great hope for the future of our cause."

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

held its eighth annual meeting, as we learn from the "Humane Journal," at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in Chicago, May 3, 1879. John G. Shortall, Esq., presided. He said "it was a matter of congratulation that our organization had grown so steadily year by year." The Society has published cards (7½ by 6 inches) calling attention to the laws of Illinois against cruelty to animals, and has posted them at the stock yards and elsewhere. Number of cases investigated last

year, 1,690; convictions, 166; prosecutions, 178; persons admonished, 783; animals condemned and killed, 396. The receipts of the Society were \$2,130.14, and its expenditures, \$2,110.89; \$895.89 of receipts were interest of a fund.

The officers of the Society for 1879 are John G. Shortall, President; 1st Vice President, Ferd. W. Peck; 2nd Vice President, O. J. Stough; Treasurer, H. C. Goodrich, and Secretary, Albert W. Landor. The Society has a Board of Directors, of thirty persons, of whom Edwin Lee Brown is chairman. Six of its members are ladies.

We congratulate the officers of this active and eminently useful society upon their good work in the past, and the prospect of more generous support in the future.

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

THE TAUNTON SOCIETY

held its Annual meeting, Monday evening, 2nd June, in Cedar St. Chapel, President, Hon. S. L. Crocker, in the Chair. Reports from Treasurer, N. H. Skinner, Esq., and Messrs. Peck and Dunham, Agents, were encouraging—showing good work done.

The following Board of Officers was elected for ensuing year:

President, Samuel L. Crocker.
Vice President, Alden F. Sprague.
Secretary, Rev. Samuel Hopkins Emery.
Treasurer, Nathan H. Skinner.
Directors, S. L. Crocker, Joseph Dean, Alden F. Sprague, Wilbur F. Allen, Orville A. Barker, John Radley.

Subsequently, the Directors re-appointed Wm. E. Peck and Isaac Dunham Agents.

THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY SOCIETY FOR P. C. A.

recently met at Vineland, N. J., and elected officers as follows: President, T. W. Braidwood; Secretary, H. W. Wilbur; and Treasurer, S. S. Sylvester. The President was authorized to correspond with other societies on united action to prevent cruelty to animals by citizens of various States who visit Cape May during the summer.

The Secretary called attention to the wanton killing of birds in that vicinity, by boys, and asks parents and guardians to co-operate with the society in reforming it.

THE LOUISE KING ASSOCIATION.

We have the first annual report of the Louise King Association of Savannah, Georgia. The Association was organized in Sept., 1878, by Mr. Nathan K. Platshek, who, it is claimed, is "the youngest active worker in the cause in the world," he being then nineteen years old. Honor to Mr. Platshek! From Oct., 1878, to April, 1879, the society had dealt with 247 cases, the largest item in which, was "driving when lame and galled," 134. The services of the agent of the society, Mr. Henry Wetherhorn, were given without charge. Clifford W. Anderson is Chairman; Nathan K. Platshek, Secretary. Thanks are given the Mass. Society for humane publications.

This association has the advantage and disadvantage of a high name. It should be an incentive to larger and larger effort, and we hope will be.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN once listened patiently, while a friend read a long manuscript to him, and then asked, what do you think of it? The President reflected a little while, and then answered: "Well, for people who like that kind of thing, I think that's just about the kind of thing they'd like."—N. Y. Tribune.

Our Dumb Animals.

Boston, July, 1879.

The July Paper.

The likeness of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and the marvellous story of what she has done are sure to arrest attention. The great wealth of this eminent lady has enabled her to do deeds on a scale worthy of the ruler of a kingdom; but it was not this which gave her the righteous purpose to use it in her grandly beneficent way. Long may she live to bless the world by her deeds and example!

The list of societies for P. C. A. is quite imperfect, and we shall be glad to make it more complete, if any friend, anywhere, will send us corrections, or additions known to him or her.

The "doings of kindred societies" presents this month more variety than usual.

We have again to thank many friends for translations, narratives, and selections. Would that we had ampler space for all!

We ask the boys and girls to read what little Peter Simpson did in an English village, lately. How many will follow his example?

The Directors' Meeting

for June was held at 96 Tremont Street, at 11, A. M., the President in the chair. Present, Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Wigglesworth, and Miss Lyman, also, Messrs. Angell, George Noyes, and Firth. The record for May was received and approved, and the cash report for May was presented and referred to the Finance Committee. Letters from friends of the cause, and, also, the death of the Hon. A. Morrison, of Braintree, who had been identified with the Society, and was one of its faithful agents for many years, were reported. A recent case of cruelty at Concord, Mass., was considered, and statistics of the live-stock trade across the sea, from East Boston, were read. Reports of the demand for the Society's publications from Indiana, Georgia, Vermont, and elsewhere were made. Adjourned to meet on the third Wednesday in July.

The Live-Stock Trade from East Boston.

From the 1st January, 1879, to May 31st (5 months), there were shipped to England 8,945 cattle, 15,685 sheep, 7,653 hogs, and 18 horses; and for the year which ended May 31, 33,789 cattle, 39,707 sheep, 16,985 hogs, and 18 horses. The alarms about pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, and a fatal disease among hogs only temporarily affected the business. Better oversight is now given to the stock while on the sea, and the mortality has lessened; but the agents of the Liverpool and London societies for P. C. A. should have careful observations made of their condition when they arrive at their respective ports.

A Home for Pet Dogs, Cats, and Birds.

It often happens that owners of pets, who have occasion to leave their homes for a time, are troubled to find a satisfactory place for these dependents. We now know of such a place a few miles out of the city, where a lady who is well known for her love of dumb animals will be glad to care for such pets for a longer or shorter time on reasonable terms. Applications may be made at this office, where further information will be given.

The Cattle Transportation Bill in Congress.

On Monday, May 26, Mr. McPherson, one of the senators of New Jersey, brought up the new bill on this subject in the senate. He made a clear and startling presentation of the cruelties in the present system of cattle transportation and of the arguments for the bill from his stand-point, which is that of the largest dealer in cattle in the country. The impression he made was such as to awaken the hope that this session of congress would not pass without further legislation. But on the next day, when the question again came up, strong opposition appeared. Of course, the fact of the present being an extra session was urged against any action at this time. Of course, too, the standing argument of unconstitutionality was urged, as it always is against every bill which has a humane purpose. It was more seriously urged that the proposed law was not so materially different from the old as to require its passage, and that the new legislation was in the interest of cattle palace-car builders. In the midst of the debate on the 27th it was proposed and carried to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the regular session in December next.

The new bill, we may say, does not contain all the provisions which our societies desire, but we believe it to be better than the present law, and should have rejoiced in its passage.

That there are men interested in improved cattle cars, who desired the passage of the new bill, we hope is true; but we have yet to learn in what way the new law would have helped them pecuniarily. The wise provisions, which would exempt cattle from the restrictions of the bill when in cars in which rest, food, and water could be had by them, are in our present law, and we know of no others which give the slightest support to this gross imputation upon the motives of its supporters.

One result of the brief discussion, we hope, will be a case before the supreme court under the law as it is, that the question of its constitutionality may be settled in the only way it ever can be.

The Children and Animals Protection Societies.

Outside of the large cities the work of protection against cruelty to children and animals is undertaken by the same societies, taking generally the name "Humane" as their prefix. As the common purpose, where there are two organizations, is to lessen cruelty in every way open to them, there can be no other rivalry between them than that arising from the generous determination of each to do all it can in its own sphere. The question whether there shall be one or two societies must be determined by the friends of mercy in each community according to the necessities of the work, and the ability and liberality of friends. But of the need of both at the great centres of the country, no observer, acquainted with the work done by both, can doubt. Large numbers of friends we cannot doubt contribute with equal heartiness to both, while many others have their special preferences, and give, of course, to that which each thinks has the strongest claim upon him, or her.

It is a curious fact that special societies in behalf of animals should have preceded those for children, and that it was the efficiency of the former which led to the organization of the latter.

Experience has shown that the societies to protect children were not formed a day too soon, and all must bid them God-speed in their work!

The Value of a Dog.

Many of our readers will have noticed in the accounts of the recent murder of Mrs. Hull, in New York City, the significant fact that her dog had been poisoned but a short time before, and that she had been heard to say that a robbery had taken place in the house of a friend of hers lately, whose dog had been previously poisoned. The opinion of Mr. Hull is, that had the dog been there the fearful crime could not have occurred. The person who gave the poison to the dog had reason to hold the same opinion. And yet how often we hear it thoughtlessly asked, "What is the use of a dog?"

Stopping Horse Cars.

Remember that you can save many stops by getting on or off the cars when they are waiting for others, by taking, often, only a very few extra steps. An increasing number of passengers do this to save the horses. Will you, dear reader, add one to the number?

Water! Water!

If we consider the urgent need of all animals for water in these summer heats, we shall make it abundant and accessible to all dependent upon us.

Watering-Troughs by the Road-Sides.

Now is the time to see that the old watering-troughs are in good condition, and where they are needed this is the season of the year to supply new ones. In every town there should be some man or woman who will take in hand this service.

Another Remembrance.

We have just learned that Mrs. Ellen H. Flint, of Leicester, Mass., recently deceased, left to our Society a share in her estate, of the value of \$1,140, after certain life-interests have terminated.

So Mrs. Flint who was an efficient helper of our cause while she lived, will continue to befriend it long after her death.

Portraits.

THE likeness of Miss L. W. King, in our May paper has suggested others. This month we give that of Baroness Coutts. In August we hope for Mr. Bergh's, and in September, Mr. Angell's.

Glanders and Farcy.

Selectmen and boards of health will do well to notice the amendments of our State law upon contagious diseases, in chaps. 160 and 178 in the laws of 1879, just published.

The Humanitarian.

The first number of a new paper in Cincinnati of the above name has reached us. It is published monthly by the society of that city for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, at the rate of one dollar per year, at 55 West 4th Street.

We trust the highest hopes of its friends will be answered by its abundant success and usefulness.

"THE SERVICE OF MERCY" continues to be called for, and from widely-separated localities. The first thought of such a service came from our friend, Rev. W. C. Gannett, of St. Paul, Minn., who had prepared a service for his own Sunday school in that city, and to whom the credit of the idea should be given. It was a happy and has proved a fruitful inspiration.

A Partial List of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in the United States and Canada, June 1, 1879.

All mistakes or omissions we should be glad to correct, if friends will send the facts to Editor of OUR DUMB ANIMALS, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
American Nat'l Humane Assoc'n, E. Lee Brown, Chicago, Ill.,	Abraham Firth, Boston, Mass.	Frederic Gallatin.
American, New York, Henry Bergh,	Miss C. W. Barnes.	O. H. Ingalls.
Albany, N. Y., John Taylor Cooper,	Mrs. Charles Warden.	James J. Reeves.
Bangor, Me., Geo. Stetson,	Dr. E. M. Kent.	Mrs. J. H. Yerkes.
Brattleborough, Vt., Dr. G. F. Gale,	George C. Alpie.	Miss E. S. Stevens.
Bridgeton, N. J., H. C. Munsill,	Thomas H. Geer.	William McAlpin.
Bristol, Vt., Silas Kingsley,	J. A. Scarritt.	H. W. Wilbur.
Buffalo, N. Y., Mrs. Dr. Lord,	H. W. Harrington.	John H. Parshall.
Bermudian, Adams Co., Pa.,	Edward Bringham,	John H. Lothrop.
Concord, N. H., R. R. Herrick,	Dr. D. H. Mann,	George L. La Rue.
Cleveland, Ohio, John Simpkinson,	D. A. Cheever,	Joseph Lawrence.
Cincinnati, " E. Harney Frost,	Mrs. I. C. Hicks.	J. Hervey Cook.
Columbus, " T. W. Braidwood,	Mrs. J. D. Atkins.	W. Edward Platt.
Charleston, S. C., Edward Bringham,	Miss C. Cashin.	Mrs. V. W. Hendree.
Cumberland Co., Vineland, N. J.,	Isaac Bloodgood,	A. W. Landon.
Delhi, New York, John Howland,	Mrs. Mary Pell,	S. H. Smith.
Denver, Colorado, A. G. Hill,	John Howland,	C. F. Powell.
Dayton, Ohio, James W. Davies,	Mrs. C. Doughty,	N. K. Platehek.
Flushing, N. Y., Mrs. I. J. Burke,	Xavier Murtin,	John F. Frye.
" Woman's Branch, J. G. Shortall,	J. T. Youlin,	W. F. Reynolds, Jr.
Fishkill, N. Y., C. T. Buffum,	Col. C. W. Anderson,	G. W. Reichenback.
Florence, Mass., John Davis,	John B. Avery,	Abraham Firth.
Georgia, Augusta, A. G. Hill,	John B. Warfel,	H. W. Rogers.
" Woman's Branch, James W. Davies,	George T. Angell,	J. B. Rose.
Green Bay, Wisconsin, Mrs. C. Doughty,	Mrs. I. J. Burke,	John W. Thomson.
Illinois Humane, J. G. Shortall,	Xavier Murtin,	E. W. Chase.
Jersey City, N. J., J. T. Youlin,	Col. C. W. Anderson,	S. B. Chase.
Keene, N. H., C. T. Buffum,	John Davis,	F. Mackenzie.
Louise King Ass'n, Savannah, Ga.,	John B. Avery,	Mrs. A. McCord.
Lowell, Mass., John Davis,	John B. Warfel,	Fl. L. Lundy.
Louisville, Ky., B. F. Avery,	George T. Angell,	Mrs. John Rutherford.
Massachusetts, Boston, C. P. Montague,	Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker,	Samuel E. Sargent.
Maryland, Baltimore, T. W. Palmer,	David Wood,	Peter Eager.
Millville, N. Y., D. R. Noyes, Jr.,	John S. Purdy,	George W. Nason, Jr.
Michigan, Detroit, Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker,	Thomas Powers,	Charles E. Batchelder.
Minneapolis, Minn.,	Thos. E. O. Marvin,	W. C. Moore.
Montreal, Canada, Ladies',	William Voorhees,	Stephen Gould.
Morristown, N. J.,	Augustus Bernan,	S. H. Pennington, Jr.
Macon, Ga., T. T. Kenney,	Dr. Dio Lewis,	A. W. Bishop.
Newburyport, Mass.,	Dr. George L. Miller,	Watson B. Smith.
Newburgh, N. Y., L. H. Eaton,	Coleman Sellers,	William High, Jr.
New Berne, N. C., Mrs. C. E. White,	M. Vassar, Jr.,	Jos. G. Walter.
New Hampshire Society, Portsmouth, Charles McLaughlin,	B. Goldsmith,	Samuel J. Levick.
Niack, N. Y., William Voorhees,	John S. Purdy,	Mrs. R. H. Hare.
Newport, R. I., Augustus Bernan,	Thos. E. O. Marvin,	S. Dana Horton.
New Orleans, La., T. T. Kenney,	William Voorhees,	Miss O. C. Carroll.
New Jersey, Newark, Dr. Dio Lewis,	Dr. George L. Miller,	W. T. Shannahan.
Oakland, Cal., Dr. George L. Miller,	L. H. Eaton,	John Snow.
Omaha, Neb., Coleman Sellers,	M. Vassar, Jr.,	Dr. N. A. Fisher.
Patterson, N. J., Charles McLaughlin,	B. Goldsmith,	Mrs. B. B. Hammond.
Pittsburgh, Penn., John S. Purdy,	Thos. E. O. Marvin,	Miss E. P. Hall.
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Mrs. C. E. White,	M. Vassar, Jr.,	W. H. Adkins.
" Woman's Branch, Phila., Charles McLaughlin,	B. Goldsmith,	C. A. Giles.
Pomeroy, Ohio, John S. Purdy,	Thos. E. O. Marvin,	Andrew Bradley.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., William Voorhees,	Dr. George L. Miller,	Nathaniel Hunter.
Portland, Me., L. H. Eaton,	Coleman Sellers,	C. C. Stevens.
Portland, Oregon, Mrs. C. E. White,	M. Vassar, Jr.,	George E. Scofield.
Petaluma, Cal., John S. Purdy,	Thos. E. O. Marvin,	Eugene Simrell.
Rhode Island, Providence, Mrs. W. A. Robinson,	W. H. Cheney,	Miss M. Dusenberry.
" Ladies' Aux., W. H. Cheney,	B. W. Sargent,	G. E. Hubbell.
Rochester, N. Y., B. W. Sargent,	John L. Marcy,	P. G. Ferguson.
Rome, Ga., John L. Marcy,	Joseph W. Winans,	Rev. S. Hopkins Emery.
Riverhead, N. Y., Joseph W. Winans,	G. L. Lownds,	Lewis Parker, Jr.
San Francisco, Cal., G. L. Lownds,	H. J. Baker,	N. E. Hall.
San Jose, Cal., H. J. Baker,	R. McIntosh,	J. C. Paine.
Stamford, Conn., Robert S. McDonald,	S. L. Crocker,	B. T. Jameson.
Stanton, Penn., E. H. Fitch,	W. J. Harvey,	M. C. Duvall.
Sing Sing, N. Y., W. J. Harvey,	T. F. Gatchell,	H. W. McCall.
Scott Co., Davenport, Iowa, T. F. Gatchell,		
St. Louis, Mo.,		
Taunton, Mass.,		
Trenton, N. J.,		
Toledo, Ohio,		
Winterport, Me.,		
Wilkesbarre, Penn.,		
Weare, N. H.,		
Washington, D. C.,		
York, Penn.,		

Also a List of some Foreign Societies with Officers, as far as known.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
International Congress, seventh occasion at Paris, July, 1878,	M. le Baron Larrey,	M. Millet.
Algiers, Africa, M. Devigne,		M. Pauw.
Amsterdam, Holland,		
Basle, Switzerland,		
Barcelona, Spain,		
Belfast, Ireland,		
Bergen, Norway,		
Berlin, Prussia,		
Berne, Switzerland,		
Birmingham, England,		
Bombay, India,		
Bremen, Germany,		
Breslau, Germany,		
Brussels, Belgium,		
Burgood, Switzerland,		
Cadiz, Spain,		
Calcutta, Hindostan,		
Carmarthen, Wales,		
Cologne, Germany,		
Copenhagen, Denmark,		
" Ladies' Soc.,		
Courland Society, Mitau, Russia,		

NAME OF SOCIETY.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
Coventry, England,	Rev. F. M. Beaumont,	Mrs. Charles Bray.
Cork, Ireland,	Robert Scott,	J. C. Newson.
Darmstadt, Germany,		Herr Bruno Marquart.
Dresden, Saxony,		Thomas F. Brady.
Dublin, Ireland,		
Florence, Italy,		
Frankfort on-Main, Germany,		
Geneva, Switzerland,		
Gibraltar, Spain,		
Glarus, "		
Glasgow, Scotland,		
Hague, The, Holland,		
Hamburg, Germany,		
Hanover, Germany,		
Leicester, England,		
Lisbon, Portugal,		
Liverpool, England,		
" Ladies',		
London, "		
" Ladies',		
Langenthal, Switzerland,		
Luzerne, "		
Laubeck, Germany,		
Lyons, France,		
Manchester, England,		
Madrid, Spain,		
Malta, "		
Melbourne, Australia,		
Milan, Italy,		
Moscow, Russia,		
Munich, Bavaria,		
Naples, Italy,		
Nova Scotia, Halifax,		
Neuchatel, Switzerland,		
Neubrandenburg, Prussia,		
Nottingham, England,		
Oporto, Portugal,		
Oppeln, Germany,		
Ottawa, Canada,		
Palermo, Italy,		
Paris, France,		
Prague, Austria,		
Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope,		
Quebec, Canada,		
Riga, Russia,		
Rolle, Switzerland,		
Rome, Italy,		
Rostock, Germany,		
Royal Society, London,		
Seville, Spain,		
Singapore, East Indies,		
Suffolk Society, Ipswich, England,		
Scheverin, Germany,		
Scottish, Edinburgh, Scotland,		
Soleure, Switzerland,		
St. Petersburg, Russia,		
Strengnas, Sweden,		
Stuttgart, Germany,		
Toronto, Canada,		
Thurgau, Switzerland,		
Trieste, Italy,		
Turin, Italy,		
Utrecht, Germany,		
Vienna, Austria,		
Warsaw, Russia,		
Victoria Society, Melbourne, Australia,		
Zurich, Switzerland,		

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

Reports from Mr. Zadok Street as Agent of the National Humane Association.

That in our June paper was dated April 29. On the 17th of May, Mr. Street was at Lincoln, Nebraska, and wrote:—

I found the feed-yards at Geneseo, on the Rock Island Railroad, in good order, and animals can have rest, feed, and water, if they have the opportunity. I was informed that a few shippers do unload, but that a large number of cars are run through to Chicago without having the animals unloaded there for rest. I found at the various local stations, where animals are collected for shipment, that the buyers are days at a time buying of the drovers before shipping, and was informed that very little attention is paid to feeding or watering while collecting them. Very few local pens have the needed facilities for water, and the animals are exposed to the weather, however great the heat of the sun or severe the storms. The same conditions I found at nearly all these stations through Iowa and Nebraska.

At Des Moines the yards need thorough repairs, and much better facilities for watering, as well as enlarging, being much too small. Also at Council Bluffs and Omaha the yards are too small, when there is a large run of stock, as frequently occurs. I am informed, however, that the railroad companies have commenced erecting large and extensive yards at Council Bluffs sufficient for the purposes intended.

While I was at Des Moines, a train of fat hogs came in, which had come direct from the Pacific road. They were suffering from the heat and from being so closely packed in the cars, but I was told that they were to run through to Chicago without unloading. I also saw two long trains of cattle in Nebraska, which had come from the West, and were to go through to Chicago, six hundred miles, unloading but once in the long trip. Comment upon such treatment is unnecessary. No one need wonder at the great numbers of crippled and dead animals arriving at Chicago.

The Rock Island road and cars are in good condition, and can transport a great number of animals with despatch. The Northwestern, the Rock Island, and the Burlington and Quincy are all competing lines for this trade from Omaha east to Chicago, and are said to have about the same facilities. I intend to go over all of these roads carefully as soon as I can, to see how they compare with each other as to accommodations for the cattle trade, and will duly report to you. The railroad officials whom I have met say that the

[Concluded on page 16.]

Children's Department.

A Family Quarrel.

"Oh, dear me! those chickens are fighting again, in spite of my scolding!" cried old mother hen.
 "For worry and trouble, my case you can't match; All day for these twelve hungry bills I must scratch. Cluck! cluck! You young scamps, walk here under my wing,
 Or sooner or later to sorrow you'll bring
 Your fond, doting mother.
 What! brother fight brother?
 I can't for a moment think whom you take after."
 Just here all the barn-yard was ringing with laughter.

The pigeons and geese
 Said: "We never have peace
 Till your chicks are asleep;
 They're a bother to keep."

Cried the ducks, with a "quack,"
 "Soon our senses we'll lack
 If your scoldings don't stop,
 And their quarrels don't drop."

The turkeys cried: "Shame!
 What a very bad name
 They give us all here.
 Don't you think so, my dear?"
 "See! they're at it again!"
 Shrieked an old Guinea hen.
 "They're a very bad set;
 Stop them, can't you? Ko-ke!"

An old goose chimed in. Her remark was quite sage:
 "They've had bad examples for birds of their age.
 Of course they're to blame; but then we must discern,
 When old roosters fight, why the young ones will learn."

The old hen now strutted in turbulence by;
 Her feathers were ruffled, and angry her eye.
 She clucked, and she cried, in a much injured tone,
 "No chicks are perfection, my friends, but your own!"
 —George Cooper, in *Independent*.

The Graveling Trustees.

Early one morning, many years ago, I was crossing Tower Hill, on my way to the London Docks, when I saw a poorly-clad woman standing in the middle of the road, with a basket in her hand, from which she threw broadcast what might have been pigeons' food, but what really was nothing but common sand. The day was frosty, and the horses stumbled as they pulled their heavy loads up the hill in front of the Mint, but they never fell, because they gained a firm footing by the help of the rough sand or gravel this lady had scattered there. I said she was shabbily dressed, and so she was, but I call her a lady because I am sure she had a lady's heart. People stood round watching (an idle crowd of gapers will always collect in London to look at anything), and while some said, "She's daft, poor thing," others said, "Well, that's kind, anyhow."

Every winter's morning she was there, sometimes accompanied by a sister; and when the snow was frozen into ice, be sure you would see the friend of the poor horses at her post. The police were always ready to protect her when rude boys threw snowballs or otherwise affronted her; and as to the rough drivers, they never said a jeering word, they knew it was for their horses. To one she would say, "Wait till I put some gravel down." Another was urged to get out of his van and take his horse's head, lest the poor animal should go down; and these drivers did as she told them, thanking her in their own rough way. No one knew where she came from, or whither she went. At last, one week in February the graveling had not been done. The carmen carried the word home, "The old lady's dead, she's gone at last." So it was, and thenceforward the noble animals who trod so firmly over the "bad bit" had lost their friend.

Very soon her death became known, and people in Trinity Square and the Tower (for there is quite a little town in the tower of London, officers and warders, storekeepers, and beefeaters) drew down their blinds on the day of the funeral of Miss Lisetta Rist, whose name had never been told till her merciful work had ceased. But now the daily papers have recorded her singular history, and it is known that she lived at Stratford, some miles from Tower Hill, the scene of her early morning labors carried on for forty years; and we know also that she has left £1,500 in trust with four respectable carmen, called in her will her "Graveling Trustees," so that her good work may be carried on forever.—*Christian Weekly*

For some account of Miss Rist's will, see May No. of Our Dumb Animals.

Catching a Crocodile.

"We set a shark-hook for the cayman, and he took the bait from it several times. One morning, about half-past five, an Indian stole off silently to look at the bait, and on arriving at the place he set up a tremendous shout. The Indian found a cayman ten-and-a-half feet long fast to the end of the rope. Nothing now remained to do, but to get him out of the water without injuring his scales.

"I then mustered all hands for the last time before the battle. We were: four South American savages, two negroes from Africa, a creole from Trinidad, and myself, a white man from Yorkshire. I now took the mast of the canoe in my hand (the sail being tied round the end of the mast), and sunk down upon one knee about four yards from the water's edge, determined to thrust it down his throat in case he gave me an opportunity.

"The people pulled the cayman to the surface; he plunged furiously and immediately went below again on their slackening the rope. I saw enough not to fall in love at first sight. I now told them we would run all risks, and have him on land immediately. They pulled again and out he came. He was now within two yards of me. I saw he was in a state of fear and perturbation. I instantly dropped the mast, sprang up and jumped on his back, turning half round as I vaulted, so that I gained my seat with my face in a right position. I immediately seized his fore-legs, and, by main force, twisted them on his back; thus they served me for a bridle. He began to plunge furiously and lash the sand with his long and powerful tail. I was out of reach of the strokes of it, by being near his head. He continued to plunge and strike, and made my seat uncomfortable. It must have been a fine sight for an unoccupied spectator. I was apprehensive the rope might crack, and then there would have been every chance of going down to the regions under water with the cayman. The people now dragged us about forty yards on the sand, and he was secured. It was the first and last time I was ever on a cayman's back."—*Waterton's Wanderings*, p. 275.

Elephants.

During the blow on Wednesday morning a large lantern on top of the elephant house in the Philadelphia Zoölogical Garden was demolished, and pieces of the heavy glass fell into the cage occupied by the elephants. The female elephant in walking around the enclosure trod on one of the fragments and received a painful wound. Instead of displaying the heroic patience under suffering that might have been looked for in a creature of her dimensions, she set up a howl that made the roar of the storm seem the sighing of a

zephyr by contrast. The keeper, attracted by the din, hastened to the scene and found her rolling about the cage, bellowing the while incessantly. Her companion was found to be comforting her as well as he could by trying to roar louder than she did, and by letting a half-pint tear of sympathy now and then roll down his trunk. Dr. Henry C. Chapman, surgeon to the Zoölogical Society, was summoned. He directed that the sufferer should be made fast, so that she could not interfere with his operations in her agitation. She was secured by ropes and thrown on her side on a bed of straw, treatment which evoked from her some extra efforts in the roaring line. When Dr. Chapman began to probe softly around the wound with a lancet, however, she showed an elephant's instinctive respect for a friend by ceasing her bellowing and holding the injured foot perfectly still. The operation occupied but a few minutes in its performance. Dr. Chapman successfully removed the fragment of glass, stopped the flow of blood from the wound, and in a few minutes the huge beast was again on her feet, looking as amiable as a lamb.

A Dog's Ruse.

The other day I witnessed an amusing instance of canine sagacity worthy of commemoration in print. I was staying with friends who have a varied collection of dogs—a Blenheim spaniel and her five puppies, a fox-terrier and two fine deer-hounds. This happy family are allowed to spend part of the day in the drawing-room, provided they conform to certain rules as to boundary lines and an amicable agreement among themselves. The hearthrug is the favorite "coign of vantage" with them all. Zuna, the deer-hound, sauntered in one morning and found every approach to the fire blocked by the slumbering forms of her companions. She tried gently to scratch a passage for herself, but was repelled with growls. So, apparently suffering from extreme lowness of spirits, she retired to a distant corner of the room, but not to sleep. For ten minutes she crouched there, pondering silently, then, suddenly bounding up, flew to the window and barked as if an invading army were in sight. Of course every one, human and canine, followed in mad haste. The hearthrug was left unoccupied, and Zuna quietly trotted round, stretched her huge form before the fire, and in an instant was snoring heavily, leaving us all staring out into vacancy, emphatically "sold"!—*Land and Water*.

A Boy's Good Work.

"I have found where the wood-pigeon breeds,
 Yet will I the plunder forbear."

—*Shenstone*.

What would the poet say had he known that there exists in the County of Berwick, England, a Society for the Destruction of Wood Pigeons? A most benevolent lady lives in the village of Coldingham, Berwickshire, and she has been doing her very utmost on behalf of birds, but all her efforts failed till hope itself seemed almost exhausted, when, by chance, her loving stories excited the interest and enthusiasm of Peter Simpson, a child ten years of age. The boy enlisted in the cause; then he talked to, and induced a hundred boys and girls to join the Society. In walking through the village, the other day, we heard some children saying to each other, "I'm no g'awn to harry birds nests nae mair for I've pit doon ma name." Peter Simpson is the son of a poor but respectable workingman; the boy has done a good work. Can it be doubted that it is registered in that place where the falling of a sparrow is noticed?—*The Auli Vivisectionist*.

Conversation.

Oken invited Agassiz to dine with him. The dinner consisted only of potatoes boiled and roasted; "but it was the best dinner," said Mr. A., "I ever ate; for there was Oken!"—*Recollections of A.*

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

When Mr. S. E. Sawyer, one of our directors, was in London, in the summer of 1878, Mr. Colam gave him a photograph of Miss Coutts, from which the engraving of our paper was taken.

This lady's life and work are already widely known, but for readers who may not have the information, we accompany the picture with some account of her. And first from Routledge's "Men of the Time," tenth edition:

"Burdett-Coutts, the Right Hon. Angela Georgina, Baroness, is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Baronet, and granddaughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts. In 1837 she succeeded to the great wealth of Mr. Coutts, through his widow, once the fascinating Miss Mellon, who died Duchess of St. Albans. The extensive power of benefiting her less fortunate fellow-creatures thus conferred, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has wisely exercised, chiefly by working out her own well-considered projects. A consistently liberal churchwoman in purse and opinions, her munificence to the Establishment is historical. Besides contributing large sums towards building new churches and new schools in various poor districts throughout the country, Miss Coutts erected and endowed, at her sole cost, the handsome church of St. Stephen's, Westminster, with its three schools and parsonage; and, more recently, another church at Carlisle. She endowed, at an outlay of £50,000, the three colonial bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia; besides founding an establishment in South Australia for the improvement of the aborigines. She also supplied the funds for Sir Henry James's Topographical Survey of Jerusalem; and offered to restore the ancient aqueducts of Solomon to supply that city with water—a work, however, which the government promised to (but did not) fulfil. In no direction are the baroness's sympathies so fully expressed as in favor of the poor and unfortunate of her own sex. The course taught at the national schools and sanctioned by the privy council included many literary accomplishments which a young woman of humble grade may not require on leaving school; but the more familiar arts essential to her after-career were overlooked. By her ladyship's exertions the teaching of common things, such as sewing and other household occupations, was introduced. In order that the public grants for educational purposes might reach small schools in remote rural as well as in neglected urban parishes, Miss Coutts worked out a plan for bringing them under government inspection by means of traveling or ambulatory inspecting schoolmasters, and it was adopted by the authorities. Miss Coutts's exertions in the cause of reformation, as well as in that of education, have been no less successful. For young women who had lapsed out of well-doing, she provided a shelter and a means of reform, in a 'Home' at Shepherd's Bush. Nearly half the cases which passed through her reformatory during the seven years it existed resulted in new and prosperous lives in the colonies. Again, when Spitalfields became a mass of destitution, Miss Coutts began a sewing-school there for adult women, not only to be taught, but to be fed and provided with work; for which object government contracts are undertaken and successfully executed. Nurses are sent daily from this unpretending charity in Brown's Lane, Spitalfields, amongst the sick, who are provided with medical comforts; while outfits are distributed to poor servants, and clothing to deserving women. In 1859 hundreds of destitute boys were fitted out for the royal navy, or placed in various industrial homes. As a preliminary test of their fitness and characters, she had them first tried in a shoe-black brigade, which she established for the purpose. Many of these boys go into the army, and are in request as temporary porters at goods railway stations. In the terrible winter of 1861 the frozen-



THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

[Engraved by Kilburn from a photograph.]

out tanners of Bermondsey were aided, and at the same time she suggested the formation of the East London Weavers' Aid Association, by whose assistance many of the sufferers from decaying trade were able to move to Queensland. One of the black spots of London in that neighborhood, once known to and dreaded by the police as Nova Scotia Gardens, was bought by Miss Coutts, and, upon that area of squalor and refuse, she erected the model dwellings called Columbia Square, consisting of separate tenements let at low weekly rentals to about two hundred families. Close to it is Columbia Market, one of the handsomest architectural ornaments of north-eastern London. In Victoria Park stands one of the handsomest drinking-fountains in London; a similar work of art for the use of both man and beast adorns the entrance to the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park; and a third stands near Columbia Market itself. These, with a fourth presented to the city of Manchester, and at the opening of which the citizens gave her ladyship a most enthusiastic reception, are all gifts to the public from the same munificent donor. The baroness takes great interest in judicious emigration. When a sharp cry of distress arose some years ago in the town of Girvan, in Scotland, she advanced a large sum to enable the starving families to seek better fortune in Australia. Again, the people of Cape Clear, Shirkin, close to Skibbereen, in Ireland, when dying of starvation, were relieved from the same source, by emigration, and by the establishment of a store of food and clothing; by efficient tackle, and by a vessel to help them in their chief means of livelihood—fishing. Miss Coutts materially assisted Sir James Brooke in improving the condition of the Dyaks of Sarawak, and a model farm is still entirely supported by her, from which the natives have learnt such valuable lessons in agriculture that the productiveness of their country has been materially improved. Taking a warm interest in the reverent preservation and ornamental improvement of our town churchyards, and having, as the possessor of the great tithes of the living of old St. Pancras, a special connection with that parish, the baroness, in 1877, laid out the churchyard as a garden for the enjoyment of the surrounding poor, besides erecting a memorial

sun-dial to its illustrious dead. In the same year, when accounts were reaching this country of the sufferings of the Turkish and Bulgarian peasantry flying from their homes before the Russian invasion, Lady Burdett-Coutts instituted the Turkish Compassionate Fund, a charitable organization by means of which the sum of nearly £30,000, contributed in money and stores, was entrusted to the British ambassador for distribution, and saved thousands from starvation and death. This is but an imperfect enumeration of the baroness's good works as a public benefactress. The amount of her private charities it is impossible to estimate. She is a liberal and discriminating patroness of artists in every department of art; being herself accomplished in many of them. Her hospitality is as comprehensive as her charity, not only to the great world but to the poor. The beautiful gardens and grounds of her villa at Highgate are constantly thrown open to school children in thousands. In July, 1867, the baroness received at Holly Lodge one of the largest dinner parties upon record. Upwards of 2,000 Belgian volunteers were invited to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, and some five hundred royal and distinguished guests. All partook of her large and gracious hospitality with as much comfort and social enjoyment as if they had met at a small social gathering. In June, 1871, Miss Coutts was surprised by the prime minister with the offer from Her Majesty of a peerage. The honor was accepted, with the title that commences this memoir. Her ladyship was admitted to the freedom of the city of London, July 11, 1872, and to the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, January 15, 1874."

The above account has no reference to what Miss Burdett-Coutts has done for the cause of mercy to animals. This omission we supply from the "Animal World" of January, 1872:—

Sir Francis Burdett, the father of Miss Coutts, was "an advocate of humanity to animals in parliament when the popular feeling and the fashionable habits of the English people induced writers and speakers to make the most bitter attacks against the adherents of our cause. . . . The noble eloquence of the daughter is heard still throughout the land in deeds of unbounded charity, in indignant protests against the barbarous cruelty of our cattle-transport service, in tender sympathy towards cast-out or lost pets, whose abject misery renders them no defence against the abuse of brutal persons in our streets, and in earnest appeals to English fathers and mothers for the education of their children in principles of kindness to animals. At Jermyn Street we have seen her laying the foundation-stone of a building which has been reared, and will be held sacred in perpetuity, for the cause of suffering and defenceless brutes; at St. James's Hall, encouraging a hundred representative scholar essayists on humanity from as many national and other schools; at Whitelands Training College, addressing teachers on their responsibility to God for the discharge of their duty in regard to the inculcation into the minds of their pupils of humanity to all his sensitive creatures; and at Islington, distributing prizes of honor to humane cattle-drovers in order to promote amongst those men, and the untutored natures of their order, habits of consideration, gentleness, justice, and mercy. Probably, however, posterity will know her relations to our cause principally by the promotion and establishment of an auxiliary which now promises to become the most esteemed and invaluable agency of our institution. We allude to the Ladies' Committee of the R. S. P. C. A., and its provincial connections, whose object is to disseminate literature in schools and institutions, as well as throughout British family circles, leading to just views of the claims of animals, and man's duty towards them. . . . Few have taken so prominent a part in endeavoring to increase the supply of wholesome meat as well as wholesome drink. This supply is decidedly lessened by the inhuman

treatment of creatures destined for the consumption of man, during their transit from pasture to market—a state of things which Lady Burdett-Coutts has labored both by pen and purse to alter or alleviate. Her efforts for the conveyance of fish to large cities, not only from the coasts of England and Scotland, but from Ireland, culminated in the handsomest market perhaps ever built, rising out of the squalor of Bethnal Green like a splendid and abundant oasis out of a desert—its noble hall and elegant pinnacles towering above an enormous quadrangle of comfortably inhabited lodgings. These dwellings, erected for the accommodation of nearly three hundred families, have served as the real model for several admirable habitations that have since sprung up in various parts of the town where they were much needed."

"One of the most prominent traits in the character of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts," says the "Animal World," "is that of love for the dumb creatures, which has been abundantly shown by her exertions in their behalf, in the energy and constancy of which no philanthropist has surpassed her."

Mr. Street's Report.

[Continued from page 10.]

present mode of shipment is cruel and inhuman, and that they will willingly co-operate with our Society for the desired change, whenever reasonable and effective measures can be devised.

In two weeks I have travelled nearly two thousand miles by railways over which live animals are transported. I find men at all places who speak boldly against this inhuman treatment of animals.

Along the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, west of Atchison for six hundred miles, there are about forty stations where animals are collected by traders, none of which have the arrangements they should have for feeding or watering.

Along the Missouri Pacific Railroad, from Lincoln to St. Louis, four hundred and eighty miles, there are thirty-six places where animals are collected, not one of which except Sedalia has proper arrangements for feeding and watering.

At Atchison I saw four cars with fat cattle, which cattle had not had water for three days! The shipper said he should run them to St. Louis in twenty-four hours, where they would drink. There each would drink from a half to a barrel of water before being sold, and add one hundred pounds in weight to each.

Many details are given of the roads which may be printed hereafter.

The feed-yards at Atchison and at Kansas City are large and well adapted to their purpose. The Union stock-yards in St. Louis are the best I have seen in all my travels. They are all covered, and the animals have room enough to lie down, and there is plenty of good feed and water. The yards in East St. Louis are also extensive and covered, and well adapted for their purpose.

From Salem, Ohio, June 6, Mr. Street says he is about to start on a three weeks' journey in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. The Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington wrote to him that he is in hearty "sympathy with the objects of the American Humane Association."

A STORY of Plutarch's tells of an Eastern potentate, who had such an affection for his camels that he made them a present of two villages. The revenue from the two towns was to be devoted to the beasts as long as they lived. It sounds at first like making slaves of men for the benefit of animals, but, after all, it does not differ materially from the acts of Mr. Theodore Marsh of Passaic, N. J., who has left by will \$300 a year, payable in monthly instalments, to each of his four horses,—two black ones, a white, and a chestnut,—and also the use of his farm for their lives, besides \$2,500 to build them a suitable stable. This \$300 a year is the income of \$7,500, so that for his four horses he has invested, really, \$30,000 besides the farm and the stable.—*Hartford Courant*.

Anecdotes of Dogs.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

HYDE PARK, MASS., May 1. A burglar, giving the name of Thomas Carroll, was this evening caught in the act of robbing the residence of Mr. Carl Heimmermann, on Green Street. The barking of a pet dog called the attention of the family to the intruder, who was found under a bed in the second story. Four or five hundred dollars' worth of jewelry was found upon him. The articles consisted of a gold watch and chain, gold bracelets, studs, &c. The rascal was secured and turned over to Officer Moffat. The fellow has been about town for a week, and says he came from St. Louis.—*Herald*, May 3, 1879.

EARLY on the morning of the 25th the family of C. G. Williams of Essex Junction, Vt., was awakened by the barking of their dog, and upon going to the room from whence the noise proceeded, Mr. Williams discovered the woodwork around an old unused fireplace to be on fire. By the prompt application of water it was extinguished with little damage.—*Journal*, May 31, 1879.

THE life of Edward Bennett of Worcester, a lad of eight years, was saved by a dog on Wednesday afternoon. The boy took a ramble in the suburbs, and losing his way took the turnpike for Westborough. He walked and ran until dark, when he became exhausted and laid down under a tree to sleep, and remained until found by a dog, that began to bark furiously, and after a while his owner, a Mr. Tenney, came out and found the boy. He was properly cared for and Thursday brought home. Had it not been for the dog he would have frozen to death.—*Boston Journal*, Jan. 11, 1879.

A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG at Ridgewood, N. J., seized a little child by its clothes and dragged it from the railroad track just in time to prevent it from being killed by a passing train.—*Transcript*, Feb. 14, 1879.

The Useful Dogs.

We do not understand why the sheep growers who are clamoring so loudly for a strict dog law, do not ask the Legislature to exempt the shepherd dog from taxation. This dog, when properly trained, is the friend and protector of the sheep, and worth as much as a boy would be to watch over them and bring them to the fold at night. A friend residing in this county, who has kept sheep for forty years, says he would not part with his shepherd dog for \$50. For the past thirteen years, during which time he has owned such a dog, he has never had a sheep killed by dogs, and considers his flock as safe from damage in this way as any other kind of stock he raises. Besides taking care of the sheep, the dog brings up the cows and horses from the pasture when told to do so, and makes himself generally useful about the place. He is worth almost as much as a hired man and he is considered invaluable on the farm. The breeding of such dogs surely ought to be encouraged by law, and farmers and breeders ought to insist that a discrimination be made between their canine friends and foes.—*Indiana Farmer*, Kansas, April 23, 1879.

"PATRICK, the Widow Molony tells me you have stolen one of her finest pigs. Is that so?" "Yes, yer honor." "What have you done with it?" "Killed it and ate it, yer honor." "Oh, Patrick! when you are brought face to face with the widow and her pig on Judgment Day, what account will you be able to give of yourself, when the widow accuses you of the theft?" "Did you say the pig would be there?" "To be sure I did." "Well, then, I'll say: 'Mrs. Molony, there's your pig!'"

NONE are so old as they who have outlived enthusiasm.

Cases Investigated by Office Agents in May.

Whole number of complaints received, 147; viz., Beating, 15; overworking and overloading, 4; overdriving, 4; driving when lame or galled, 58; failing to provide proper food and shelter, 11; abandoning, 3; torturing, 2; driving when diseased, 12; cruelly transporting, 2; general cruelty, 36. Remedied without prosecution, 65; warnings issued, 37; not substantiated, 27; not found, 7; prosecuted, 7; convicted, 6. Animals killed, 23; temporarily taken from work, 49; anonymous, 4.

Receipts by the Society in May.

FINES.

District Court.—First Northern Middlesex, \$20. Municipal Court.—East Boston District (2 cases), \$20; South Boston District, one cent. Witness fees, \$10. Total, \$50.01.

MEMBERS AND DONORS.

Henry P. Kidder, \$50; Edward Cunningham, \$10; Thomas D. Quincy, \$10; D. W. Salisbury, \$10; Mrs. Alida Pierce, \$10; Mrs. Wm. Brigham, \$10; Miss E. W. Allen, \$2; Geo. B. Main, \$1; Miss B. L. Marshall, \$1; Miss M. G. Mason, \$1; Mrs. J. H. Sayles, \$1.

FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

Geo. Fera, Augustus Story, Miss Anne C. Lowell, Wm. J. Foster, Miss A. G. Leeds, Ezra Farnsworth, S. D. Warren, F. Haven, H. S. Grew, James Jackson, Miss B. H. Channing, M. F. Higginson, S. E. Westcott, Miss E. H. Pearson. Total, \$176.

SUBSCRIBERS, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

M. Vassar, Jr., Mrs. L. Fairbanks, Miss A. Wigglesworth, Mrs. H. S. Joselyn, Mrs. E. A. Grothusen, Mrs. E. Francis, O. Plimpton, Mrs. G. W. Garland, Miss A. Carson, Miss Holmes, A. G. Barrett, Miss H. B. Scamell, Public Library (Lincoln), J. A. Willard, E. L. Tead, J. Caldwell, B. F. Burgess & Son, L. White, H. C. Allen, W. Allen, R. B. Lincoln, Geo. H. Nason, Mrs. A. M. Dix, F. K. Simonds, \$2.48. Total, \$25.48.

BEQUESTS.

H. R. Hinckley, executor of the estate of Dr. W. W. Morland, on account, \$300. Mrs. Livina Palmer, Concord, Mass., executor of the estate of James W. Palmer, \$25. Total, \$325.

OTHER SUMS.

Interest, \$18.75; Codman & Freeman, \$7.75; Publications, \$1. Total, \$27.50. Total amount received in May, \$603.99.

Lines over the butcher's shop of Mr. John Gibbs, at Leamington, England.

If the creature must be slain
Thankless sinners to sustain,
Every man, methinks, must cry,
Treat them gently when they die.

Spare them while they yield their breath;
Double not the pains of death;
Strike them not; at such a time
God accounts the stroke a crime.

—*Animal World*.

Our Dumb Animals.

Published on the first Tuesday of each Month

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Associate Life, . . .	50 00	Children's, . . .	1 00
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